

## Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1870.

## OUR CAMPAIGN RATES.

For the purpose of keeping the facts of this important and exciting canvass for Governor, Congress and the General Assembly before the people, we offer the DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE during the campaign, and until full returns of the election are given, at the low rates given on the third page of our paper, to which we invite the attention of our readers. We urge our friends everywhere to get up clubs, so that the people may keep thoroughly informed as to what is new in the campaign. The rates are so low that the paper is within the reach of the poorest. No more effective way of arousing the people to the importance of the election can be found than in circulating our campaign paper.

## NOMINATION OF COL. STOKES.

The Republicans of the 3d Congressional District have nominated Hon. W. B. Stokes for re-election. At present, he is unable to go heartily into the canvass, but will in a few days, and will "make the fur fly" from his Democratic competitor, Col. Garrett, who "wore the blue during the war, but since then has worn the grey in his heart," and is a "better rebel" than Frank Duffy, which is saying a good deal. We predict that when Stokes gets able to take the stump, Garrett will get such a skinning as is not often inflicted upon a poor, deluded creature such as he is. He (Garrett) may make the most of his present apparent recognition by his party, for they will throw him overboard at the next election.

## OUR NEXT SENATOR.

Mr. Staley, our candidate for Senator, while on his way to Kentucky, early in the war, was arrested by rebel conscript officers and taken back to Kingston. To avoid imprisonment in a Southern dungeon, he, for a short time, yielded to circumstances surrounding him and served in some position in the quartermaster department of the rebel army. As soon as he could safely do so, he escaped and went North into the Federal lines. He was always a thoroughly loyal man, as his friends in Roane assure us, and as we believe. We know of a good many true Union men who were served just as Mr. Staley was. His record is entirely satisfactory to the Republicans of this district, and they propose to elect him by at least 800 majority. He is an honest, sober, industrious man, an able lawyer and will make an efficient Senator, as we will give our contemporaries an opportunity to testify hereafter. They can say nothing in the world against him, we know, and we are satisfied the people will triumphantly elect him.

## DEMOCRACY AND COLORED VOTERS.

The Union and American has been leading a "forlorn hope" in its attempts to show that Mr. Maynard has not been the friend of the colored man, and ought not to receive colored votes. This only shows that that enterprising journal has nothing to write about. One of the first charges we over heard against Mr. Maynard was that of being an abolitionist. It is only a few years ago that he was being denounced by every Democratic paper in the State as being in favor of "negro equality." Besides this, it is claimed that Col. Blizard is a better friend to the colored man? If our information is correct, he was one of the first men to turn his back to the administration of President Lincoln on account of his Emancipation Proclamation. He was not even willing that the colored man should be loosed from the shackles of slavery, to say nothing of enjoying the privileges of a free citizen. It occurs to us that this, above all others, is the question which Democrats would seek to avoid. The denunciations of that party against Republicans who, first, were willing that the colored man should be a competent witness in the courts of justice, and afterwards clothed him with the elective franchise, are fresh in the minds of every voter in the State, whether white or colored. Those who wish to ascertain how bitterly this matter was fought have only to turn to and examine the files of Democratic papers previous to the Presidential election in 1868. Mark our prediction, Mr. Maynard will not lose fifty colored votes in this entire Congressional District. If colored men want to know their friends, they are not likely to consult Democratic editors on the subject.

The Republicans of Blount county have nominated Wm. Anderson, Esq., as their candidate for the Legislature. His nomination is equivalent to an election. His predecessor, Capt. M. L. McConnell, is going to the Senate from that district.

## THE DISCUSSION.

The first joint discussion between Hon. W. H. Wisener and Gen. John C. Brown, the candidates for Governor, took place in this city last evening. There was a very large audience present, composed of friends of both candidates. We are fully warranted in saying that the Republicans present had no reason to be ashamed of their standard-bearer, but, on the contrary, had good cause to be satisfied with his defense of his own and his party's record. He is a pleasant, forcible and easy speaker, and fully able to meet Gen. Brown on every point. In East Tennessee, in view of the proscriptive spirit Gen. Brown's friends manifest towards the Conservative element of the party, the latter finds himself with the laboring oar. The discussion was conducted in a spirit becoming both gentlemen, and we suppose was satisfactory to the friends of Gen. Brown, as it certainly was to those of Mr. Wisener. We are only sorry that our space forbids us giving the speeches a more extended notice.

## DEMANDS NOT UNREASONABLE.

According to the usage and custom of nations, wars are the means resorted to for the determination of national rights, for fixing the boundaries of States, and in fact for the settlement of all international questions. Remembering this, we cannot wonder that now, when Germany has overpowered France—her hated rival for many long years—she should exact terms which are likely to protect her from another such a war for years to come, and to satisfy the demands of her people for revenge. Napoleon and France long oppressed Germany—overrun her provinces, burned her cities, made hard requisitions upon her people, and oppressed them in many ways.

But, measured by the demands of other conquerors, the exactions Germany now makes are not severe. This same France, after Jena, demanded of Prussia half of her dominions, and compelled her to reduce her army to 40,000 men. The Crimean war cost Russia the strongest fortress on her southern border, and the right to keep a fleet on the Black Sea. The Italian war of 1859 cost Austria one of her wealthiest provinces. The Bohemian war of 1866 cost Austria the entire expenses of Prussia in that war, and overshadowed her with the powerful North German Confederation, which now startles Europe with its incomparable military system and powerful armies.

Measured by these demands, we do not see that Germany now asks of France more than any other nation with her advantage and power would. If we condemn Germany, we must judge her by some other standard than that furnished by the example of her neighbors.

## FURTHER USE FOR UNION MEN.

Col. Colyar has published a card withdrawing his name as a candidate for Governor. It is evident he has been whipped into the traces by his friends. But his card is certainly frank in one respect, and we thank him for being honest enough to admit what is to be the policy of his party, hereafter, towards the Conservative Union men who have been acting with it. In the card referred to, he makes a very touching appeal in behalf of the poor proscribed Union men, who have been so tender hearted and active in their efforts to restore him and his friends to power. He thinks the sentiment that they are "not worthy to represent the people of Tennessee;" that only men who "had the soul and patriotism and courage and love enough of the South to incur disabilities," so generally entertained by the men of his party, is ungenerous and ungrateful. Such men as Stubblefield, Dorsey B. Thomas, Judge J. C. Gaut, Judge Hickson, and Capt. Sheafe, he thinks, did much for them, and should not receive the treatment now given them. Why? Reader, will you believe it? He is frank enough to give his reason. He says: "there are still a large class of our people who will be compelled to apply to have their disabilities removed," and that the treatment now given to the Union element of the party, is madness—read his own words—"such madness is cruel until all are placed on an equality." There it is. Such policy is cruel madness now, because these Union men can be of still further use in having disabilities removed from their Democratic secession associates. After they have helped to do this, then the present policy can be carried out, but now it is "madness." This is just what we have said, and our Union Conservative friends can now see it from one of their own leaders.

If the editor of the Loudon Star takes pains to find out the facts about the Senatorial Convention, he will probably learn that he has not correctly reported its proceedings in so far as he refers to the speech made by the delegate from Knox, referred to in his article.

As to his assault on Mr. Staley, its animus may find an explanation in the fact that the editor of the Star was not the nominee.

On Tuesday next, elections will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska. All together, they elect sixty-one members of Congress, and the result will probably determine the complexion of the next House.

## THEN AND NOW.

Gen. Brown goes back on the secession resolution of the State Convention. He says he reported resolutions repudiating secession in 1868. That is all true, and a good many other things were repudiated then that are very popular now. A "military reunion," such as assembled in Nashville last month, controlled by the spirits therein gathered, would not have met at all in 1868. Combs would not have made his McMinville speech in 1868. The Democracy of this State would not have repudiated Dorsey B. Thomas, Judge Gaut, Andy Johnson, or Baxter, in 1868. The Democracy of Shelby county would not have nominated an Imperialist for State Senator in 1868. The Knox county ring would not have repudiated Nelson, Crawford, Young, Flournoy, Champion, and other Union Conservative men in 1868 as they did in 1870. A good many things have changed since that year, and Brown and his friends among the number. It is ridiculous for Brown to try to explain the spirit of the Convention that nominated him, by the spirit of any convention that has assembled in Tennessee since Burnside came here in 1863.

The people know what the temper of that convention was, and they know the reason. It simply means that the Secession wing of Tennessee Democracy is now in the ascendant and their spirit is to control the party. The influences that actuate them now are different from what they were in 1868, and if that element increases in strength they will ride the Union Conservative element in 1871 much harder than they do now. The spirit that pervades the party in Middle and West Tennessee will soon manifest itself here, if they once get in power.

The simple fact is that this "military reunion" at Nashville had two sets of resolutions before it. One repudiated secession, the other endorsed it. The Convention refused to entertain the former and adopted the latter. Johnson and Colyar have both explained this fully, the people understand it, and it will take a smarter man and better talker than Brown or any of his friends to explain it away. The very fact that they have to go back to 1868, when they were in a minority and humble, to explain the spirit now controlling them, is proof enough of the charges made. Facts are often proved by circumstances. The character of the men that composed that convention, the spirit they infused into their friends all over Middle and West Tennessee, the rejection of the Union element of the party from its councils are quite as convincing proof of the charges we prefer as the wordings and spirit of the resolutions themselves.

## THE VIRGINIA FRESHET.

The losses to the railroads of Virginia by the recent freshet were very heavy. It is estimated in Richmond that the Orange and Alexandria Road was damaged half a million, and the South Side Road the same sum. The James River and Kanawha Canal was damaged a quarter of a million. In Lynchburg, the heaviest losers are J. H. Adams & Bro., \$29,000, besides a safe and contents, yet undiscovered, worth \$12,000; R. H. Shepherd & Co., \$4,000; Pembroke Mill, \$6,000; L. V. Strange, \$5,000; Heald's Brick Works, \$10,000.

One of the scenes in Richmond is thus described: "In front of the St. Charles Hotel, about the center of the city, is anchored a schooner, with her red light lazily rising and falling with the waves. Her crew pull off in boats as regularly as if at sea. On the hills around the city the camp-fires of the houseless light the horizon. The utter darkness that reigns is only relieved by the occasional gleam of a policeman's shield."

The "organ" is the most enterprising sheet in the way of pronouncing eulogies upon public men before they are dead of any paper we ever knew. They had an eulogy on Farragut several days before he died, and yesterday morning had one on Gen. Lee. But we ought not to find fault for such blunders, for the CHRONICLE's midnight specials in the same morning's paper gave a full statement of Gen. Lee's condition, showing him entirely out of danger. Of course everybody noticed the CHRONICLE's later news, and it was good proof of our enterprise. If the "organ" would hereafter consult our dispatches before writing eulogies, it might save itself from such ridiculous blunders.

The Press and Messenger, fearing to contend with the weekly Whig and Register and CHRONICLE upon equal terms, as per agreement, reduces its price to one dollar, and so advertises. We have adhered in good faith to our rates, which are as low as any respectable paper can offer, and if anybody wants the Press and Messenger at one dollar in preference to our paper at two dollars, or at club rates, he can do so. The number who chose to do so is daily growing smaller. But we can't blame any one for refusing to pay more than a dollar for the sheet, and suppose the publishers had either to lower their price or lose their subscribers.

Some of the newspaper correspondents in Europe cannot have much to do. A lead coffin passes through Rhine, and straightway, we are informed that Molke is dead.

## LAND GRANTS.

We are sorry that the "oracle" does not maintain the position in its party its name implies, and which, by reason of its enterprise and ability, it deserves. We are surprised that it should re-echo one of the worn out strains which the "organ" has ground out so long and to such little effect. In its issue yesterday, the Whig assails Mr. Maynard for his votes on the land grants. When we remember that the policy of donating portions of our vast area for the encouragement of great schemes of internal improvement was inaugurated and acted upon for years by that great leader and apostle of Democracy, Stephen A. Douglas; when we remember that the policy was endorsed by both the Democratic and Republican Conventions of 1860; when we remember that the greatest enterprise of modern times—the spanning of the continent with the Pacific Railroad—was built because of the aid given by the Government in these donations of the public land; when we remember that the entire area of land granted is but an inconsiderable fraction of the millions of acres still inaccessible to the tide of immigration sweeping westward; and when we understand that by this policy alone can our vast territory ever be developed, we can the better appreciate the folly and extravagance of the denunciation indulged in by the Democratic press. We do not know that the Whig, by its adoption of this one of the "organ's" tunes, means to endorse the falsehoods put forth by the latter in reference to the extent of these grants, but its terms denouncing this policy are so sweeping and general that it may be so inferred. We have exposed the misrepresentations of the Press and Herald upon this point, by such good Democratic authority as Senator Thurman, of Ohio, but we do not expect it to retract or even cease its false charges. But we do have reason to believe that our contemporary, the Whig, intends to deal fairly with us in such matters, and we therefore invite its attention to the facts stated by us in a former article on this subject.

The policy of granting our public lands to encourage great works of national importance and benefit, we believe to be a wise one, and we are glad that, in a moderate degree, a Republican Congress has adopted it. Every man who has traveled the Great West, and seen the rapid growth and development of that section, realizes the very important part of the work done by the railroads, and will bear testimony that no more powerful encouragement to immigration can be found than the rapid, cheap transportation thus afforded. These roads are operated by men of liberal views and of enlarged business capacity. They see very well that it is to their interests to dispose of the lands granted to them upon liberal terms, and this has been their policy. It is capable of demonstration that the public lands adjoining these grants to railroads have increased in value, and increased the demand enough to more than compensate the Government for all it has given away. It has built up the West as by magic; has increased the revenues of the Government; has augmented our wealth, and in every way given increased activity to the general business of the country. Facts and figures show that this policy, so sweepingly and unjustly assailed, has been one of wisdom and public benefit, as time will abundantly demonstrate. We have a right to demand, therefore, that in discussing such important public questions, our contemporaries adhere to the facts, and deal with us as a party fairly. If the policy is wrong or unwise, facts can be shown to prove it so; if these facts prove the contrary, it should no longer be assailed.

## WISENER'S FLANK MOVEMENT.

The "organ" and "oracle" are both very much exercised over Gen. Wisener's shrewd dodge in refusing to caress East Tennessee with Brown and turning him over to the tender mercies of Col. Colyar. The latter is an able lawyer, an eloquent speaker, and a man of much greater ability than Brown. Of course Wisener wants Colyar, who is in sympathy with Andrew Johnson, to give Brown a good dressing, and that is the object of Wisener's flank movement. Brown affects to ignore Colyar, and wants to avoid meeting him on the stump. He wants the family troubles kept down, but Wisener wants them brought before the public. But if Democracy want to botch much on their third-rate candidate, let them turn out and hear the two men in Knoxville, next Thursday.

The recent emancipation act of the Spanish Government for Cuba frees all children henceforth born of slave mothers. Those born since 1868 are conditionally enfranchised, and slaves over sixty years of age are emancipated. The act leaves the slaveholders the able-bodied men and women, and rids them of the babies and aged. It "robs the cradle and the grave" to enforce an abolition which is practically of no benefit.

The Junior Cyclops was sent North, some weeks ago, to hunt up some new music for the "organ." After considerable practice he ventured on a new piece yesterday morning, which sounds to us very much like the "Blount county outrage" with a few new variations. It is called "Ramage's Bull on the Income Tax." It is pronounced by his friends the greatest production of his life.

## THE WAR.

## FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

## French Treachery Terribly Punished.

## Great Battle Fought at Stenay.

## Heavy Forces Engaged on Both Sides.

## A Victory for the Baden Troops.

## LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

## Interesting Summary of Foreign Specials.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mr. Wade, English Secretary of Legation at Peking, telegraphs to the foreign office on Sept. 29th that all is quiet at Peking and Tien Tsin.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A squad of Prussian hussars was attacked on the night of the 7th, through the treachery of the inhabitants of Ables, and the town was burned by the former as a punishment. Numerous bodies of French have since been dispersed in that neighborhood.

A large Bavarian force is on the south of Etampes. The villages north of Paris which were deserted on the approach of the Germans are now again.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Versailles has been released from the payment of 400,000 francs, which was levied by the Prussians.

Tours, via London, Oct. 10.—During the setting of the Government a crowd gathered in the court yard of the Prefecture displaying French and American flags. Garibaldi was vociferously cheered, and made a speech expressing belief of the approaching redemption of France. He wore the Garibaldian costume and a hat to look healthy, not sturdy. In a subsequent address to the National Guard, Garibaldi announced that he was to command all the volunteers in the French service.

It is understood here that a battle is imminent near Tours. The Prussians have returned there in force, and the French with a considerable army met them. Tours has a full force of volunteers from the South.

Gambetta is displaying great ability. Tours, Oct. 9.—Charles W. May, formerly of New York, and William Heynolds, of New York, furnish the following balloting account:

"We left Paris at eleven o'clock Friday. When at about eight hundred yards elevation the wind lulled, and the balloon remained stationary over the Prussian camp. Musketry and cannon were fired at the balloon, the whistle of whose balls were plainly heard. The Prussians attempted to burn the balloon with fuses. Ballast was thrown out and the balloon moved. The trip lasted five hours."

An official decree defers the elections to the Constituent Assembly until France is free from invaders.

Twelve hundred Prussians were repulsed from St. Quentin, after a hard fight. The people rose en masse. The Prefect was wounded.

On the fifth the enemy under cover of a thick fog attempted a movement, but was defeated. By a sharp watch the efforts of the Prussians were repulsed by shell from the forts. There were skirmishes on the other sides of Paris but resulted in nothing serious.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 9.—Last night, the entire garrison of Metz, including the National Guard, made a sortie northward, on both banks of the Moselle. Their attack was on an entrenched German position. The French were repulsed, with a loss of 1,500. The German loss was 600.

The bombardment of Paris will not be delayed an hour longer than necessary.

Bazaine is cordially co-operating with the Government at Paris.

The army of Lyons is advancing to relieve Bazaine.

The North German Government orders the execution of foreigners in arms for France. An order in retaliation will be issued by France.

The Tribune's correspondent before Metz, after describing the battle on the 7th, in which both suffered severely, but the French were repulsed, concludes under date of Noisville, October 8th, eight o'clock A. M. The French during the night accumulated in large masses on the eastern slopes of St. Julien towards Metz. The Prussians fore posts were drawn back and the reserves called up. The artillery covers every eminence. The shells from St. Julien go crashing into Noisville. Furious cannonading is going on to the south by Calomby, Mercy, le Haut and Piltre. The French fort at St. Privat is also firing.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 9.—The following has been received from the Duke of Baden: We won the engagement near Stenay on Saturday. The French force, one corps of the line and the Guards Mobile were engaged. The battle lasted from nine to four o'clock, when the French fled towards Romborvillers. Badenians report that the French force has been double theirs, numbering 14,000 men with batteries under General Pethivie. The Bois des Jumeles was carried by the Germans with the bayonet. Three French charges were repulsed. The Germans lost 20 officers, 400 killed and wounded, and captured 60 French officers and 60 wounded Prussians. Blivet acted on the field. It was a glorious day for the Badenians.

Fourteen Prussian spies have been shot near Tours.

The Prefect of St. Quentin, who made such a gallant defence against the Prussians, was the editor of a Paris journal.

Volunteers from the south of France have hoisted the black flag.

Prince Frederick Charles has typhoid fever. The Prussians are at Maintenon and Malesherbes.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Fighting was reported yesterday in the Department of the Vosges. The Prussians were 9,000 strong, while the French had only half that number, and were deficient of artillery. Night ended the conflict. The French retained the position which the enemy attempted to carry. Gen. Dupre, commanding the French, was slightly wounded.

Skirmishing has commenced before New Breisch.

Gen. Burnside writes from Paris as follows: "The people are calm, and the city has its usual appearance. I have had an interview with Favre, who is hourly expecting a visit from Bismarck."